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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RUNAWAY MATCH.

BY G. P. BURNHAM.

A great many years since, when the bright-eyed and fair-haired lasses were not so plenty in New England as they are now, there dwelt in the town of P——, a pretty village, distant then some five and twenty miles from "Market-town," a very comely and graceful maiden, who had a peculiarly ugly and cross-grained but wealthy old father. Minnie was Danforth's only child, and report said truly that she would be his sole legatee. The old man was a sturdy farmer, and was estimated to be worth full ten thousand dollars; at that period, a very handsome fortune to be sure. The sparkling eyes and winning manners of Minnie Danforth had stirred up the finer feelings of the whole male portion of the village, and her suitors were numerous; but her father was particular, and none succeeded in making headway with him or her.

In the meantime Minnie had been a true and loyal lover in *secret*. Her lover's name was Walker, or as he was generally called "Joe"—Joe Walker; and he was simply a farmer, employed by old Danforth, who had entrusted Joe with the management of his place for two or three years. Who would have supposed for one moment that *such* a fellow would dare to look upon beauty and comparative refinement?

But a very excellent farmer, and a right good manager, was this plain, unassuming, but good looking Joe Walker. He was young, too, only twenty-three; and he actually fell in love with the beautiful, pleasant, joyous Minnie Danforth, his old employer's only daughter. But the strangest part of the ocurrence was that Minnie returned his love earnestly and frankly, and promised to wed him at the favorable time.

Things went on merrily for a time, but old Danforth discovered certain glances and attentions between them, which excited his envy and suspicions. Very soon after, Joe learned the old man's mind, indirectly, in regard to his future disposal of Minnie's hand, and he quickly saw that his case was a hopeless one, unless he resorted to stratagem, and he immediately set his wits to work.

By agreement, an apparently settled coldness and distance was observed by the lovers towards each other for five or six months; and as the father saw (as he believed,) with satisfaction, that his previous suspicions and fears had all been premature. Then, by agreement also between them, Joe absented himself from the house at evening; and night after night, for fully three months, Joe disappeared as soon as his work was finished, to return home only at late bed time. This was a little curious, and the old man determined to know the cause of it.

Joe frankly confessed that he was in love with a man's daughter, who resided less than three miles distant; but after a faithful attachment between them for several months, the old man had utterly refused to entertain his application for the young girl's hand.

This was capital. Just what Danforth most desired. This satisfied him that he had made a mistake in regard to his own child, and he would help Joe to get married and thus stop all further suspicions or troubles at home. So he said:—

"Well Joe, is she a buxom lass?"

"Yes—yes," said Joe. "That is others say so. I'm no judge myself."

"And you like her?"

"Yes sir—yes."

"Then marry her," said old Danforth.

"But I can't, the father objects—"

"Pooh," continued Danforth, "let him do so, what need you care? Run away with her."

"Elope?"

"Yes! Off with you at once! If the gal will join—all right. Marry her, bring her here; you shall have the little cottage at the foot of the lane; I'll furnish it for you; your wages shall be increased; and the old man may like it or not, as he will."

"But——"

But! no buts, Joe, do as I bid you, go about it at once; and——"

"You will stand by me?"

"Yes, to the last. I know you Joe, you are a good fellow, a good workman, and will make a good husband."

"The old fellow will be so mad though."

"Who cares, I say? Go on quickly but quietly."

"To morrow night then," said Joe.

"Yes," said Danforth.

"I'll hire Colver's horse——"

"No you shan't."

"No!"

"I say no. Take my horse—the best one, young Morgan; he'll take you off in fine style, in the new phæton."

"Exactly."

"As soon as you're spliced, come right back here, and a jolly time we'll have of it at the old house."

"Her father will kill me!"

"Bah! He's an old fool, whoever he is; he don't know your good qualities, Joe, so well as I do. Don't be afraid; faint-heart you know never won a fair woman."

"The old man will be astonished."

"Never mind, go on. We'll turn the laugh on him. I'll take care of you, and your wife, at any rate."

"I'll do it," said Joe.

"You shall," said Danforth; and they parted in the best of humor.

An hour after dark on the following evening, Joe made his appearance, decked in a nice new suit, and really looked very comely. The old man bustled out to the barn with him, helping to harness young "Morgan" to his new phæton; and leading the spunky animal himself into the yard, away went the happy Joe in search of his bride.

A few yards distant from the house he found her as per previous arrangement, and repairing to the next village, the parson very quickly made them one in holy wedlock. Joe took his bride, and soon he dashed to the town of P——, and halted at the old man's house, who was already looking for him, and he received him with open arms.

"Is it done?" cried he.

"Yes—yes," answered Joe.

"Bring her in, bring her in," continued the old fellow, in high glee; "never mind compliments; no matter about the dark entry; here Joe, to the right, in the best parlor; we'll have a time now, sure!" and the anxious farmer rushed away for lights, returning almost immediately.

"Here's the certificate, sir," said Joe.

"Yes, yes——"

"And this is my wife," added he as he passed up his beautiful bride—the bewitching and lovely Minnie Danforth!

"*What!*" roared the old file; "what did you say, Joe—you villian, you scamp, you audacious cheat—you——you——you——"

"It is true, sir, we are lawfully married. You advised me to this course, you assisted me, you planned the whole affair, you lent me your horse, you encouraged me, you promised to stand by me, you offered me the cottage at the foot of the lane, and you thought me worthy any——"

"I did not—I deny it. You can't prove it; you're a——a——"

"Calmly now, sir," continued Joe. And the entreaties of the happy couple were at once united to quell the old man's ire, and to persuade him to acknowledge the union.

The father relented at last. It was a job of his own manufacture, and he saw how useless it was to attempt to destroy it. He gave in reluctantly, and the fair Minnie was overjoyed to be duly acknowledged as Mrs. Joe Walker.

The marriage proved a happy as well as a prosperous one; but the old man Danforth never cared to hear much about the details of the elopement, for he saw how completely he had overshot his mark.

HORRORS OF THE PAPAL PRISON.

The Florence *Nazione* presents us with the summary of a little work entitled "The Prisons of Paliano. It is the record of the experience of several political prisoners, written in the Pontifical dungeons of Paliano. These tombs for the living are now, thanks to recent events, empty. One prisoner writes:

"In the fort of Paliano there are about two hundred political prisoners, dressed like the criminals condemned to the gallows, and, like them, shaved. They are divided into five sections. Those condemned for life are shut up in cells, about nine spans wide and about sixteen long, including the little table of brickwork. Other cells, about three spans wider, contain three prisoners; and others not much larger, have seventeen all huddled together. In the first of these there is a small grating over and opposite the door, through which the food is introduced. The other cells have one window, and sometimes two with an opening of about four spans in breadth and one in height, and through this the prisoners are fired upon if it be necessary to keep them quiet. The food and hospital arrangements were villainous. The patients are neglected and ill-treated. The medical attendants will hardly ever send a patient to the hospital, and when they do send him they always keep him on strict diet.

"Perhaps they have a secret understanding with those who contract for the food. One day, when some complaints were made on account of the bad soup in the hospital, the person who made the complaint was taken by two keepers, and, by dint of blows and kicks, was forcibly thrust along into the darkest dungeon, and there detained many days, by order of the governor. When some prisoner at the point of death refuses to receive a confessor, he is removed into a solitary cell, and there, after having heaped upon him a thousand outrages, orders are given to one of the lowest turnkeys to kill him by suffocation. The fact is known from the confession of the turnkey himself, who on one occasion refused to be a party to his barbarity. The corpse is interred in the interior of the fort, and the governor is present at the funeral. Sometimes he gives a kick to the head of the corpse and commits similar outrages."

The following is the testimony of another victim of the papal misrule:

"Whilst I was an inmate of this den of horrors, a wife with her little boy had permission to see her husband. It was ten years since the Papal Government had torn her husband from her; the boy had never known his father, for he was born after the arrest. Neither the prayers of the afflicted wife, nor the tears of the tender child, nor the sobbings and despair of the unhappy father, could induce the governor to allow them but one embrace—to let them mingle their tears together. It would be impossible to describe the rigors and the tortures, always new and increasing, which have been invented to augment the sufferings of the prisoners, after the last fatal attempt at flight. In order to prevent the political prisoners from holding the slightest communication with the outer world, recourse was even had to the very strange and absurd expedient forbidding the physician (although an individual completely subservient to the Government) from personally visiting the sick in prison. He was to treat them on the report of a creature who but a short time before had been in the galleys, and was transferred thence to perform the office of an hospital attendant.

"This liberated galley-slave felt of the pulse, made his diagnosis, drew his conclusions, and the physician meanwhile waited in the room of the governor for the report of the attendant, and, according to the character of that report, prescribed remedies for the patients whom he had never seen. Representation on representation was necessary before the Papal Governm't could be induced to abandon this singular mode of proceeding, and it was only after some time that the physician obtained permission to approach the bed of his patients; but even then only in the company of the turnkeys, who were placed as spies over his movements, his words, and the very expression of pity which his countenance might betray. One of the patients, a certain M., of Bologna, begged to see the governor, to implore in the name of his companions, the permission to have the period for exercise extended for half an hour.—The only reply he received was an order that he should be put in chains weighing eighty pounds, and thrown into the tower. The tower, situated in the centre of the citadel, is the most horrible of prisons—damp, isolated, with an opening at the roof, leaving the prisoner exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Be it summer or winter, the inmate of the tower has no bed save the bare ground—no covering save his own apparel—no food save bread and water. When I left the fort to be conveyed as an exile across the frontier, a poor prisoner had just died in consequence of illness caused by the repetition of this punishment, from which more than one prisoner had died whom the Government, perhaps, wished out of the way. A certain P., of Ascoli, on returning from the chapel to his own cell, happened, when he reached the court yard of the fortress, to salute a condemned prisoner belonging to another section, who was looking thro' the grating. For that offence he was beaten, chained and thrown into the tower.—It was March, on an Easter Sunday.—After three days of suffering, he was found stretched out, almost frozen on the ground. Then he was removed to the hospital, and thanks to a strong constitution, after some time he recovered. Many among the political prisoners, in consequence of the treatment they have received, from the moral and physical tortures endured, have become insane.

"They howl in their prisons, sometimes mingling with the other victims, at other times alone, but without any difference of treatment. One of these wretched maniacs committed, one day, an insane act.—The head jailor beat him so cruelly as to leave him almost lifeless on the ground.—Young C., who was in the same cell, indignant at the outrage, called out that they were murdering the man. Thereupon, the jailor departed, and returned with a band of turnkeys, who at once fell upon the poor youth, removed him to another prison, and there, with sticks and ropes, mercilessly belabored him. Another poor fellow, having made some complaint about his food, was kicked and beaten back to his old cell—there left without attendance, and fed with the coarsest diet.—Owing to the length of his imprisonment, and sufferings endured, his friends have no hope of ever seeing him again on this side of the grave.

Why must your nose necessarily be in the middle of your face? Because it is the *scenter*.

Why is a pig in a parlor like a house on fire? Because the sooner it is *put out* the better.

He that borrows, binds himself with a neighbor's rope.

THE LEAF.

What a fascination there is in all John Ruskin's descriptive and analytic passages! The following is from the last volume of the "Modern Painters:"—"The leaves as we shall see immediately, are the feeders of the plant. Their own ordinary habits of succession must not interfere with their main business of finding food. Where the sun and air are, the leaf must go, whether it be out of order or not. So, therefore, in any group, the first consideration with the young leaves is much like that of young bees, how to keep out of each other's way, that every one may leave its neighbors as much free-air pasture as possible, and obtain a relative freedom for itself. This would be quite a simple matter, and produce other simply balanced forms, if each branch, with open ground round it, had nothing to think of but its own allotment of interests among its own leaves. But every branch has others to meet or to cross, sharing with them, in various advantage, what shade, or sun, or rain is to be had. Hence every single leaf cluster presents the general aspect of a little family entirely at unity among themselves, but obliged to get there living by various shifts, concessions and infringements of the family rules, in order not to invade the privileges of other people in the neighborhood. And in the arrangement of these concessions there is an exquisite sensibility among the leaves. They do not grow, each to his own living, till they run against one another, and then turn back sulkily; but, by a watchful instinct, far apart they anticipate their companions' courses, as edged tissues guide themselves by the sense of each other's remote presence, and by a watchful penetration of leafy purpose in the far future. So that every shadow which one casts on the next, and every glist of sun which each reflects on the next, and every touch which in tess of storm each receives from the next, aid or arrest the development of their advancing form, and direct, as will be the safest and best, the curve of every fold and current of every vein. And this peculiar character exists in all the structures thus developed, that they are always visibly the result of a volition on the part of the leaf, meeting an external force or fate, to which it is never passively subjected. Upon it, as upon a mineral in the course of formation, the great merciless influence of the universe, and the oppressive powers of minor things immediately near it, act continually. Heat and cold, gravity and the other attractions, windy pressure, or local and unhealthy restraint, must, in certain inevitable degrees, affect the whole of its life. But it is life which they affect; a life of progress and will—not a merely passive accumulation of matter."

HOW FORT MOULTRIE GOT ITS NAME.

Fort Moultrie, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, is named in honor of General William Moultrie, one of the bravest patriots of the American revolution, who gained a memorable victory at the fortress over a British squadron, June 28th, 1776. Moultrie was a native of South Carolina, and of Scottish descent. He early espoused the cause of American independence, and in March, 1776, was ordered to construct a fort on Sullivan's Island, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, and was engaged upon the work when the British fleet appeared off the coast. He was advised to abandon the fortress, as Gen. Charles Lee, his superior officer, declared it was no better than a "slaughter pen."

But Moultrie had faith in his own work, and defended the fort with great skill and valor, and drove away the enemy. One British ship was lost, and two others were so riddled as to have almost become wrecks. The loss of the enemy was 222 killed and wounded.—The Americans had 11 killed and 26 wounded. The fortress was hardly injured by the fire of the British squadron, and when the battle was over every gun on the fort, but one, was still in position. The determination and courage of Moultrie in this engagement elicited great praise, and the fort was by universal assent named in honor of its skillful builder and gallant defender.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT HOME.

Intelligence from Jeddo announces the fact of the arrival in that city, on the 10th of November, of the 'Niagara,' with the Japanese Embassy on board, one hundred and thirty-two days from New York, including thirty days stoppages at the different ports on the way. A letter to the New York Herald says:

The entire party have enjoyed the most perfect health, and have returned in a most presentable condition. For almost the only time since their departure from our shores, when they came in sight of Fusi-jamma, the "Blessed Mountain," their countenances displayed something analogous to wonder and satisfaction, and, indeed, it was a joyous sight, even to the mariner whose ties of kindred and affection were in other and distant lands. The immense bay was studded with myriads of sails, whose white canvass glittered in the sunbeams, and whose graceful forms skimmed the waters as if instinct with life—modern marine architecture can boast no greater triumph than these beautiful boats. For miles under slow steam we proceeded up the bay, the shore developing new and picturesque scenes as we advanced, until suddenly we opened the immense and wonderful city, which he that has not seen has not seen a wonder at least equal to the renowned and fair city of Seville. Our anchorage is seven miles distant from the shore—a very material objection either to safe or frequent visits, as the weather is very cold and the winds are very fresh.

On the 10th, the Ambassadors and the whole septuagint—kamis, no kamis, cooks and porters—were landed in their own boats, the yards were manned, the howitzers were fired, and the band played in the best style of Herr Rimbach, the leader, our own American air, "Home, Sweet Home," and thus ended the last act in this eventful drama.

In the evening many presents were sent aboard, consisting of cosa de comen y leber, among which predominated the favorite tipple of the facetous and jovial Falstaff, and here called sakee. Those who have visited the shore to-day all agree in the vastness of the city, and describe it as built on lofty hills, ascended by many steps and traversed by noble rivers, spanned by elegant bridges. The style of architecture is not imposing; the palatial residences are surrounded by high walls, enclosing vast areas of highly cultivated gardens, fish ponds and ornamental trees.

The residence of our able and excellent Minister, Mr. Harris, is one of the ancient temples, which he has made quite comfortable by the addition of many American notions. For the officers of this ship a temple has been prepared. Horses, norimons and guides have also been placed at their disposal, and thus far there has been evinced a disposition to reciprocate the civilities extended to the Japanese Ambassadors while on their visit to the United States.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.]

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR—SUPPOSED CASE OF MURDER BY A LITTLE BOY.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner Jones held an inquest over the body of a little boy named James F. Dickson, aged 11 years, who was found on the day previous, lying with half his body in a branch, near Oakdale Cemetery, and almost in a dying condition from a gun shot wound in the back of the head. He was brought home, and a physician was immediately called, but his services were unavailable, and the boy died on Saturday forenoon about 10 o'clock. His dying declarations, accompanied by other corroborating testimony induced the Coroner's Jury to return a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by a wound from a gun in the hands of Thomas J. Bishop," another boy aged 12 years!

It seems that on Wednesday the little boy, who was killed, had taken a twenty dollar gold piece from his mother, with which he and Bishop bought two small shot guns and ammunition, besides sundry other articles, including a pair of boots each.—They went out hunting, in company with other boys, and in the afternoon Bishop returned, bringing Dickson's gun and boots, and stating that he (Dickson) would not come home until night, and that he intended to sleep in the cow shed. The non-appearance of the boy created anxiety, and a search was instituted for him, and finally he was found by his mother in the condition above described—lying with half his body under water, his head dreadfully mangled by the wound, which from the length of time which had elapsed, had become suppurated. He had been there in that condition two nights and a day, during the whole of which time the weather was extremely severe. He said Bishop shot him: but his mind was wandering. Bishop at first protested his innocence of the whole affair, but afterwards acknowledged that he shot him; saying, however, that he shot at a bird, and struck Dickson accidentally. The wound, however, shows that the gun must have been very close to the boy's head when it was discharged, and there was in addition, such evident contradiction in Bishop's statements that the Coroner's jury felt it to be their duty to render a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated, and Bishop was taken to jail. Bishop, as we before stated, is 12 or 13 years old, and the deceased 11. They were, we learn, both very bad boys, and Bishop is now reaping the benefit of being regarded as the worst, and most lawless boy in the community. It is a shocking case in any point of view.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.

At South Bend, Indiana, on the 20th ult., Ben Swaim, aged 31, late of the firm of Scobell & Swaim, printers, No. 37 Park Row, this City, died of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Swaim was litterally a journeyman printer—I had been, from choice, a traveller from the completion of his apprenticeship to the day of his death. He was born in North Carolina, where his parents were widely known and respected. Some twelve years since he came to New York and was employed as a compositor in the office of the Tribune; but when the first overland route to California was opened, the novelty of that perilous journey captivated his fancy, and he traveled over the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco, where he remained about two years. Returning to New York, he at once began a tour through the West and South, reaching New Orleans, having paid his way as printer, sometimes at the 'case' and sometimes with the pen. When he again returned to New York, our city would seem to have presented few attractions for him, since he at once took passage for Glasgow, and commenced the tour of England and Scotland—in the meantime communicating happy descriptive letters to the Printer of this city, as well as to journals in the South and West with whose conductors he had established pleasant relations. Some months since Mr. Swain returned to New York and entered into business with Mr. Scobell, as above, and continued in the office until some three weeks since, when the scourge of consumption warned him to depart for the home of his parents, who had moved to South Bend.—*New York Tribune.*

PROFITS OF SHEEP RAISING.

J. W. Worcester, of Pittsfield, Lorain county, Ohio gives the following statement showing how wool growing pays those who manage it as it should be:

"Last season I clipped 250 sheep; the wool sold for $552. I have sold within the year 74 sheep, which is equal to the number of lambs raised, for $814, making $1,366. My sheep are of the Spanish Merino breed, and mostly ewes; a few bucks and wethers. I have kept sheep for the last twenty years, and consider it the most profitable business a farmer can engage in."

Absurdities.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.

To judge of people's piety by their attendance to church.

To keep your clerks on miserable salaries and wonder at them robbing you.

To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry with them because they lie for themselves.

To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them.

Expecting to do a good business without advertising.

THE VOICE OF THE NORTHERN PEOPLE!

It was stated in our last that petitions signed by more than 300,000 Northern voters had already been presented to Congress in favor of the Crittenden or similar measures. Added to that was the great Boston memorial, signed by four-fifths of the voters of that stronghold of Northern sentiment in but two days time. Now see what is doing in the Empire State, and who will say there is *"no hope?"*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE NEW YORK MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS—87,754 PETITIONERS FOR PEACE.—Yesterday afternoon, the New York city memorial to Congress asking for the passage of the "Border State Resolutions," or some plan of pacification substantially similar, was forwarded by express to the Citizens' Committee, now in Washington. The petition is signed by 87,754 genuine, responsible names, is 1,168 feet in length, and makes, closely packed, a roll more than two feet thick. This document, in its origin, and the various steps of its history, is the most significant expression of the real popular will, ever sent from this city to the Federal capital.

The memorial was drawn up about two weeks ago by a gentlemen who felt a deep interest in the peaceful settlement of our national troubles, and was shown by him to his business friends, among whom were representatives of all the political parties. The good sense, justice, and equity of the "Border State Resolutions," when once explained, impressed all alike, even those Republicans who had been most zealous in the Presidential canvass; while the judicious language of the memorial greatly commended it to their favor. Everybody signed it; and the expressions of confidence in its efficacy were so unanimous and enthusiastic, that a large number of our most distinguished citizens held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce a day or two after the memorial was drafted, formally adopted it as their own, and appointed a committee to circulate copies of it for signature throughout the city and State. This was on the 18th inst. On the 19th inst., the Committee got out the copies, and set canvassers at work. In eight secular days, they have obtained from the city alone nearly 40,000 names; and the circulation may be said to have just commenced. To go over the city thoroughly, and visit the people at their stores, shops, or houses, would require ten men in each ward, instead of two or three, and thirday days, instead of eight. Had time or circumstances permitted such a close canvass, there is no doubt that almost the entire male population of this metropolis, old enough and intelligent enough, to write their names, with the exception of a few hundred incurable Abolition fanatics, would have appended their signatures to this petition for peace.

The canvassers report hundreds of cases where Republicans of the most rabid type greeted the request for their autographs with scorn and contempt at first, but, on being told what the "Border State Resolutions" were, confessed themselves willing to abandon their extreme views, meet their Democratic citizens half way, and put down their names. Among the specimens of chirography attached to this memorial are the sign-manual of all the leading participators in the famous Republican meeting, held at the Exchange on the afternoon before election day. To illustrate the unanimity with which intelligent people of all parties, and of all professions and pursuits, approve of the proposed measure, we may state that from one end to the other of Maiden Lane—a street in which an immense variety of trades and pecuniary interests are represented—only six persons could be found who refused to sign the memorial.

Copies have hardly yet begun to come in from the rural districts, but those which have reached the city are fairly burdened with names. Wherever the memorials are scattered, they kindle the popular mind like fire in a prairie. It was this identical petition to which 14,000 signatures were obtained in Boston in less than a week, and which was presented to Congress on Monday. The same paper is now circulating through the length and breadth of New Jersey, and people of all parties are signing it.

A PEER OF ENGLAND TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

A spectacle of a very unusual and important character will shortly be seen in England, being no less than that of a peer of the United Kingdom being placed on his trial for the crime of murder. The peer is the Marquis of Downshire. The facts of the case are briefly these:

The Marquis of Downshire is the owner of a yacht, and in a recent cruise he was accompanied by some members of his family, one of whom, Lady Alice Hill, his youngest daughter, is stated to be a very beautiful girl.

On the day the alleged murder was committed, the Marquis had gone ashore with some of his family, leaving Lady Alice on board the yacht.—On his return, quite unexpectedly, he found the captain of the yacht at the feet of the Lady Alice, having hold of one of her hands, and making to her earnest protestations of his love. The young lady appeared to be a willing listener.

The Marquis, who is between forty and fifty years of age, and a man of herculean powers, enraged at the position in which he found his daughter and the captain, seized the latter, and actually threw him overboard from the yacht into the sea. In an instant, regretting his conduct, the Marquis and the crew got out the yacht's boat and made every endeavor to save the captain's life, but without avail. He was drowned.

The Marquis forthwith returned to England and gave himself up to the authorities, and, according to the information given to the New York Commercial Advertiser, he is to be tried by his peers, for which purpose the hall at Westminster is to be fitted up as high court of justice.

The trial, if the circumstances stated are correct, will probably result in a conviction of man-slaughter; in which event, as in the case of Lord Byron in 1765, the Marquis will plead his privilege as peer, and be discharged.

The firmest friends ask the fewest favors.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

Constitutional Union Ticket.

FOR THE CONVENTION,
THOS. J. WILSON,
R. L. PATTERSON.

NOTICE
of Public Speaking.

The candidates for the CONVENTION will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Louisville,	Tuesday,	February	19.
Stafford's,	Thursday,	"	21.
Sides',	Friday,	"	22.
Pfafftown,	Saturday,	"	23.
Kernersville,	Monday,	"	25.
Adams',	Tuesday,	"	26.
Sedge Garden,	Wednesday,	"	27.

Feb. 1861.

☞ The day of the sale of land and other property of the late Philip Snider has been postponed to the 1st day of March, instead of 28th February.

HON. R. C. PURYEAR.—We are more than pleased to know, from good authority, that Col. R. C. Puryear is willing, "if not in the way of the aspirations of some other good *Union* man," to be a candidate in Yadkin County for a seat in the State Convention.

TO THE POLLS!

Let every voter be at the polls on the 28th of February, and vote *Convention* or *No Convention*, as he chooses. But by all means let no one neglect to vote for good, true, sound, UNION MEN, who can be trusted under all circumstances.—All "no hope" candidates should be discarded, for they are dangerous.

Hear a voice from Raleigh: The Standard says: "Trust no man in this crisis who says 'there is no hope for the Union.' He who does not hope for the Union will not work to preserve it."

Messrs. Patterson and Wilson are the Union candidates in Forsyth, and have made appointments to address the people, as above.

These gentlemen will do to tie to; sensation dispatches, or as the Sentinel pleases to term them, "cock and bull stories," will have no effect upon them.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—We make some extracts from Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, on his retiring from public life, for which we bespeak a careful perusal.

We have *italicised* a few lines, in which the father of his country warns the people, with a prophetic eye, to beware of "wolves in sheep's clothing;" in other words, in these days, to beware of *secessionists who wear the Union cloak*, to carry out their infamous design of *destroying* instead of *saving* the country!

NEW MAGISTRATES.—The Legislature, now in session, has appointed the following persons Justices of the Peace for the counties of Stokes and Forsyth:

For Stokes.—John F. Shamel, Drewry Boyles, Anderson Stone, Haywood Venable, John Martin, Sam'l Wall, Spott B. Taylor, Wm. Roberson, Samuel Shackleford, Charles Moore, Robert F. Moser, La Fayette Smith and John W. Spainhour.

For Forsyth.—Alexander Snider, Tyre Carter, Benjamin L. Bitting, Yerby Barnacastle and Wm. A. Bolejack.

PERIODICALS.

Blackwood's Magazine and the Westminster Review for January, are on our table.

The contents of Blackwood's Magazine are "The political year; the Purist Prayerbook; Uncivilized Man; English Embassies to China; Horror: a true tale; What's a Grilse? Norman Sinclair: an autobiography; A Merry Christmas; and the India civil service—Its rise and fall."

The contents of Westminster Review are, "Ancient Danish Ballads; Alcohol: what becomes of it in a living body; Canada; Bible Infallibility; The Neapolitan and Roman Questions; American Slavery; Cavour and Garibaldi; Dante and his English translators; Contemporary Literature," &c., &c.

These are old standard works, re-published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton st., N. Y. City, who also re-publish the London, Edinburg, and North British Reviews. The four Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine are sent one year for $10.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We are in the regular receipt of this charming ladies' book. The March number contains a whole sheet of Spring Dresses and Spring Bonnets. This large sheet of Spring fashions is entirely additional, and an excess of so many engravings over the usual variety. And another double extension fashion plate colored, containing six figures, in which the fashionable colors of the day are seen. Everything in this number is illustrative of the first spring month.

The Press and Godey's Lady's Book one year for four dollars.

☞ See new advertisements.

CONVENTION OR NO CONVENTION.—This is the question to be decided by the people of North Carolina, on the 28th inst. It is the opinion of well informed members of the Legislature, that the *real* question involved is *Union* or *Disunion*, and that the object of the leading secessionists in the State is thus to force North Carolina out of the Union, against the wishes of a large majority of the people of the State.

But where's the danger, say you, as the proceedings of the Convention must be ratified by the people, in order to have validity?

Jonathan Worth, Esq., Senator from Randolph and Alamance, in a circular to his constituents, (which we copy into this paper,) says: "The disunion leaders boldly msintain that the Legislature cannot restrict the Convention; that it may pass whatever ordinance it pleases, regardless of the restraints attempted to be imposed on it by the act of Assembly; and that it may or may not, at its pleasure, submit its action to the people for ratification. If war begins, it will probably be brought on during the sitting of the Convention."

Read Mr. Worth's circular, which we publish for the information of our friends, as it emanates from a source entitled to the highest respect and consideration.

In connection with the above, we make an extract from a short communication, received several weeks since, but mislaid:

"The question very naturally arises,—"Are our grievances under the General Government of so *galling* a nature, as to warrant the *expenses of* SUCH *a Convention*. I shall feel under many obligations to any person who will give the public good and sufficient reasons for taxing our people with still more expenses to further the cause of secession."

We leave the matter with the people, as a question with which party politics should have nothing to do. Old party lines are obliterated, and the question now is, Union or Disunion. Let us elect sound Union men to the Convention, and then come what may, we know we have done our duty.

SENSATION DESPATCHES.

We have heretofore alluded to false rumors and reports gotten up on the eve of elections, by the disunionists, to alarm and deceive the people. Below we give a few specimens; and a few days before the N. Carolina election we may look for more despatches of the same sort. Forewarned, forearmed.

How Georgia was taken out of the Union.—A correspondent of the Constitutionalist, writing from Clark county, says:

"The proximate cause of the large majority was the rumor, purporting to be based upon a telegraphic despatch, that the United States troops were actually bombarding Charleston. This report, the author of which knew well could not be otherwise than unfounded, absurd and ridiculous, was industriously circulated, and produced an astounding effect upon the already greatly excited multitude. Mark it this startling news was received just about the time the polls opened. I am not sufficiently proficient in ethical causistry to determine the precise difference between the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*. After this it was entirely a one sided affair—boys, non-residents and drunkards were led up, and voted without a single challenge. All this, too, with the sanction of professed teachers of morality."

And later still, read the following attempt to operate upon Virginia and Missouri, in a similar manner, which we clip from the Fayetteville Observer:

"*Failed at Last.*—Sensation despatches, announcing reinforcements to Fort Sumter coercion, &c., &c., went from Charleston to Virginia, just in time to affect the Virginia election. But the Virginians were too smart to be taken in by that sort of "confidence game," and the "Carolinians" will learn by the result of the election that they have played at it once too often.

We are sorry to see signed to one of these sensation stories the name of John S. Preston, and can only hope that it was placed there without his knowledge or confent."

"One of the Rascalities by Telegraph.—Some ten or twelve days since despatches were sent from Washington City all over Missouri, over the signature of Hon. Trusten Polk, U. S. Senator from Missouri, stating that there was "no hope," and advising prompt secession. Senator Polk has authorized the statement that no such despatches were ever sent by him. He has been and is earnestly laboring for peace. The knowledge that he was a devoted Constitutional Union man probably induced the forged despatches. With such despatches from a man of known devotion to the Union, it was thought that Missouri might be hurried into some rash action from which there could be no retreat."

MISREPRESENTATIONS. — The Raleigh *State Journal* should not attempt to misrepresent the *Press*. It says:

"The Salem Press urges upon its *friends* to rally to the support of the *Standard*, and says nothing by way of encouraging the *Register*."

We recommended the Standard to our "*Democratic* friends," who may still prefer to draw old party lines, and by no means in disparagement of the ably conducted Register. The Journal knows this, but misrepresents us, as appears above, by omitting the word *Democratic* in connection with friends.

UNION MASS MEETINGS.—On the 9th inst., a very large and enthusiastic Union Mass Meeting was held in Raleigh. W. W. Holden, Esq., Editor of the Standard, Hon. Geo. E. Badger, and Q. Busbee, Esq., were nominated as candidates for the State Convention, with every prospect of success.

On the same day, a large number of the citizens of Rowan, met at Murphy's Hall, in Salisbury, for the purpose of nominating candidates for delegates to the State Convention. F. E. Shober and Wm. Houck, Esqrs., were nominated. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Shober, Boyden, and Houck.

A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and the Watchman says: "The sentiment of Rowan is decidedly conservative, and the people will not give up the Union until they have made an honest effort to preserve it."

Virginia.—The election for delegates to the Convention in this State, has resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the immediate Secessionists. The action of the Convention is to be referred back to the people—the people having also voted "reference" by an overwhelming majority. The Convention meets on the 18th of February.

Missouri.—This State has also called a Convention, which will be held on the 28th of February. Its action is to be referred to the people.

Tennessee.—The Raleigh Banner says: "Tennessee has gone for the Union by fifty thousand majority, and has refused to call a Convention."

Kentucky—has called no Convention.

Maryland—has called no Convention.

Delaware—has called no Convention.

North Carolina—The election for delegates to the Convention takes place on the 28th day of February.

SUPREME COURT.—Among the late decisions of the Supreme Court, we notice:

By Pearson, C. J. In State v. Smith, from Forsyth, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings. In Brown v. Haynes, in Equity, from Rowan, directing report to be corrected, and then a decree accordingly.

By Manly, J. In Rodman v. Davis, from Rowan, dismissing the appeal. In Douglas v. Caldwell, in Equity, from Rowan, dismissing the bill. In Mendenhall v. Parish, from Guilford, affirming the judgment.

Determined to carry us out of the Union.

The disunionists in the Legislature are determined, if possible, to commit the people of North Carolina to disunion.. No sooner had the bill for calling a Convention passed, than Mr. Hill, of Caswell, in order to forestall the action of the people when assembled in Convention, offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That if all efforts to reconcile the unhappy difference existing between the two sections of the country shall prove abortive, then, in the opinion of the General Assembly, every consideration of honor and interest demands that North Carolina shall unite her destiny with the slaveholding States of the South.

Mr. Farrow moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion failed to pass—yeas 26 nays 71. Mr. Clark, of Craven, offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the State convention, if assembled, should use every effort to reconcile the present unhappy differences existing between the two sections of the confederacy, and if possible, re-establish the Union of the States; and to this end the said convention should exhaust every means before entertaining propositions for the withdrawal of North Carolina from the Union.

Mr. Clarke demanded the yeas and nays, which were recorded as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barringer, Booth, Bowman, Burgin, Cannady, Carson, Clark of Craven, Clark of Davidson, Cowles, Crumpler, Davis of Rutheford, Dickson, Ewell, Farrow, Ferebee, Folk, Foust, Gaither, Gorrell, Green of Chatham, Green of Stanly, Guthrie, Harris, Hayes, Henry, Horton, Jordan, Latham, Liles, Love of Jackson, McCleese, Marsh, Martin, Merrimon, Newby, Patterson, Perkins, Poindexter, Rogers, Russ, Shober, Siler, Small, Waugh, Whitehurst, Winslow and Yeates—47.

Nays—Messrs. Albritton, Autry, BARROW, Bachelor, Baxter, Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, Bynum, Cheek, Cline, Crawford, Davis of Bladen, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Mecklenburg, Fagg, Faison, Ferguson, Foy, Galloway, Green of Franklin, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Jenkins, KALLUM, Lemmonds, Logan, Love of Haywood; McMillan, Meares, Mitchener, Mordecai, Padgett, Pearson, Peebles, Person, Pope Potts, Shaw, Slade, Tapscott, Watson, White, Witherson, Williams of Cumberland, Williams of Nash, Wishart, Withers, Wooten and Wright—52.

Thus we see that fifty-two members of the House of Commons, have recorded their votes against the State Convention, using every effort to reconcile the present unhappy difference existing between the two sections of the Confederacy, before entertaining propositions for the withdrawal of North Carolina from the Union.—These fifty-two are the same men who voted for the Convention. It is now apparent that the object of the Convention is not to reconcile our difficulties, but to carry us out of the Union.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Three cheers for the "Old Dominion!" The late election in this State has resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Secessionists.

The Fayetteville Observer says:

"The majority against the secession party is stated at upwards of 100; that is, about 125 Union men to 25 secessionists. A large majority of the delegates were Bell and Everett men in the late Presidential election.

The effect of this election has been exhilerating. It is received in the Northern States, (not as any justification for the foul slander of the secessionists, that the Union men of the South are "submissionists,") but as an evidence that they are patriots, who will demand their rights, and will be satisfied when they get their rights. Northern men now avow their willingness to do—what they would not do under threats—all that is right, to settle the sectional difficulty."

Already we hear it whispered, that the Court-house Clique, and the Crossroads politicians of the *disunion* school, are endeavoring to create the impression among the people that Virginia will ultimately secede.

The Observer says that since the election, "secessionists are busily engaged in creating the impression that the *Virginia* Unionists are very different from Unionists elsewhere, and in fact are rather better Southern men than the secessionists!"

We again warn the people to beware of all kinds of false rumors.

CONSTABLE ELECTION.—On Saturday last J. W. Wright was re-elected Constable in this District, without Opposition.

In the Old Town District, Willis Laurence was elected over Mr. Pratt, by three votes. Last year Pratt beat Laurence one vote.

LONDON.—Late foreign advices speak of great destitution and serious bread riots in London, owing to the continuance of the frost, and all out door labor being stopped, particularly among dock-laborers, bricklayers, masons, and other laboring classes.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, on Tuesday the 5th, a resolution providing for counting the Presidential votes. Memorials were presented in several Republican Senators in favor of "enforcing the laws."

In the House, on Saturday, a loan bill for $25,000,000, called for by the administration, was passed.

On Monday, the Deficiency bill. On Tuesday, Louisiana took its departure.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Johnson, Tennessee Democrat, made another strong and long anti-disunion speech.

On Thursday, many memorials from the North were presented in favor of the Crittenden plan. Among others, one from Pennsylvania signed (exclusively) by many thousands of Lincoln's supporters at the late election.—Mr. Wigfall spoke in reply to Mr. Johnson of Tennessee.

On Friday, the President communicated the correspondence with Col. Hayne in relation to the surrender of Fort Sumpter, and says that he could no more sell it to South Carolina then he could the Capitol of the United States to Maryland. He concludes the communication with emphatically declaring that "if with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of South Carolina shall assault Fort Sumpter, and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then, upon them, and those they represent, must rest the responsibility." A declaration not less momentous than true. Col. Hayne responded briefly to this, closing the correspondence with the President, and then telegraphed to the Governor of South Carolina that "the Presidents reply, through Holt, is not only a flat refusal, but is insulting in its tone. My mission would shame me and disgrace the State if Sumpter is held one moment longer than necessity compels submission on your part."

In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Colfax reported, as a substitute for a previous bill, an act authorizing the Postmaster General to suspend the mail service in seceding States under certain circumstances. The bill was passed—yeas 131, nays 26.

On Thursday, crisis speeches. Among others, Mr. Sedgwick, New York abolitionist; advocated disunion; he thought the Union a failure and was in favor of a separation.

Mr. Leach, of N. C., also spoke, and argued that the dogma of secession has no warrant in the Constitution; he advocated the Crittenden Bigler proposition, and remitting the question to the people, whom some of the Republicans and Southern ultraists are afraid to trust. He said that the first gun fired in coercion would unite the entire South in a common cause.—The Border Slave States love the Union. He made an earnest, though calm, appeal in their behalf for constitutional guarantees. These given, the Seceding States would return.

On Friday, more crisis, but all for the Union. Among the speakers, Mr. Kellogg, Illinois Republican, who has introduced a plan similar to Crittenden's and understood to meet Mr. Lincoln's views, spoke in its favor. He repudiated party platforms for the sake of the Union. He did not speak to the politicians, but to the people of all parties.

Mr. Smith, of N. C., followed in a conciliatory strain. He said that his State would not be a party to the destruction of the Union as long as a hope of obtaining her rights remained. He advocated the Crittenden plan.—*Obs.*

No business of importance was transacted in Congress on the 9th. Messrs. Seward and Crittenden presented memorials in favor of the Crittenden compromise.

In the Senate, on the 12th, the Naval appropriation bill was debated, and amended.—

In the House, Craige of North Carolina offered resolutions recognizing the independence of the Confederative States, which were referred. A resolution was adopted declaring that neither Congress nor the people of the free States have any Constitutional right to interfere with slavery in the States. This resolution was introduced by Sherman, and was unanimously adopted.

Lincoln left Springfield yesterday *en route* for Washington. The report has been confirmed that the election in Tennessee as far as heard from is largely against immediate secession, and considerably against a Convention.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.—The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad Company, passed, by substituting the coupon bonds of the State to the amount of one million of dollars for the Company's bonds to the same amount, and taking a lien on the road by way of security.

The Western Railroad (Coalfields) was taken up, when Mr. Waugh offered an amendment, making High Point the terminus of the road.

After some discussion, Mr. Watson offered an amendment to the amendment making the terminus at some point on the North Carolina Railroad, not over 8 miles above Raleigh. Lost.

Mr. Hall proposed to amend by making the terminus of the road at some point between Lexington and the Company's Shops. Lost.

Mr. Avery moved to reconsider this vote; it was reconsidered; and pending the amendment, the Senate took a recess.

In the afternoon session, Mr. Hall's and Mr. Waugh's amendments (as above) were lost.

HOUSE.—Nothing perfected in the House except the passage of the Military bill, with, as one of its friends observed, "all its vitality knocked out of it." It provides for the raising and arming ten thousand volunteer troops, and a re-organization of the Militia; and gives the election of officers, both in the militia and in the volunteer *corps* to the rank and file.

SENATE, Thursday the 7th.—The Senate was engaged on Railroad bills, during the morning session.

After which the bill reported from the committee on constitutional reform, to alter the Constitution so as to tax slaves and other property *ad valorem*, was taken up and read the first time.

Mr. Bledsoe spoke at length in its favor.

Mr. Stubbs offered a substitute; proposes a Convention in November, to decide the question of equalizing taxation. Rejected, 35 to 10.

Mr. Dobson offered a substitute, pending which, the bill was debated throughout the day, Messrs. Barringer and Dockery speaking at length, and many others briefly.

HOUSE, Thursday 7.—The bill to charter the Danville connection was so amended as to change the northern terminus from Danville, Va., to Leaksville, N. C., and as thus amended it passed on its second reading in the House.

The Revenue bill was taken up, being the special order to day at 12 o'clock, and occupied the remainder of the morning session, and is the special order from session to session daily, until disposed of. Some amendments to the bill of 1858–9 have been adopted, the principal of which is a reduction of the tax on land from 20 to 15 cents on the hundred dollars value, and the laying of a tax of one per cent on the gross receipts of mining companies, where the stock is owned by non-residents. An amendment proposing to tax State bonds, was under consideration when the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

In SENATE Friday the 8th, the consideration of the bill to alter the State Constitution was resumed, considerable discussion ensued, and the merits of the Ad Valorem system of taxation were fully canvassed by Messrs. Avery, Bledsoe, Thomas of Jackson, and others.

HOUSE.—The Revenue bill was the order for the day. Several amendments were adopted, most of them unimportant. The principal are, the releasing from taxation the salaries of clerks, overseers and employees of companies, and also on all buggies under one hundred dollars in value. Brokers and Exchangers, &c., are taxed $500.

The bill is still under consideration, and will occupy, perhaps, two or three days of next week.

By a joint vote of the two Houses the following persons were to-day elected Directors of the Lunatic Asulum, viz:

Dr. Pride Jones, of Hillsboro,; Dr. P. T. Henry, of Bertie; J. W. B. Watson, of Johnson; Lawrence Hinton and Hon. S. H. Rogers, of Wake; and Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell.

On Saturday, nothing of importance.

SENATE, Monday, Feb. 11.—Nothing of importance.

HOUSE.—[The proceedings below we take from the Banner:]

The House in the morning session received the reports from committees, postponed a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th inst., and then took up the revenue bill. Various amendments were proposed and discussed, and most of them rejected.

The bill was at length put upon its passage on the second reading and passed the same by a vote of 85 to 13.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the credentials of Hon. Samuel Hall, Commissioner from Georgia to this State, and also the secession ordinance of the Georgia State Convention. The message with accompanying papers were transmitted to the Senate with a proposition to raise a joint Committee of arrangement for the reception of the commission.

A message was afterward received from the Senate concurring in the proposition.

The Revenue bill was then taken up and put upon its third reading and was under consideration when the House took a recess.

SENATE, Tuesday 12.—The bill to alter the Constitution of the State so as to tax slaves ad valorem, was taken up and debated at length.

Nothing else of importance.

HOUSE.—The "Danville Connection" railroad bill was taken up on its third reading, and when a portion of the bill had been read,

The hour arrived and the House took a recess.

The House also concurred in a proposition from the Senate to give to the Commissioner from Georgia, Hon. Samuel Hall, a formal reception in the Commons Hall on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges will ride as follows the Spring Circuit, to-wit:

Edenton,	Judge	Osborne.
Newbern,	"	Heath.
Raleigh,	"	Bailey.
Hillsboro',	"	Howard.
Wilmington,	"	Saunders.
Salisbury,	"	French.
Buncombe,	"	Dick.

Beware of disunionists in the garb of moderate men. Vote for no man who will not work hopefully for the preservation of the Union. Remember that the disunionists told you that the election of Lincoln would not be cause for dissolution, and that since the election they have been doing all they can to break the bonds. They have deceived you once; see to it that they do not deceive you again.—*Standard.*

CIRCULAR.

To my Constituents of the Counties of Randolph and Alamance:

On the 28th of February next, you are called upon by an Act of the General Assembly, by your vote, to declare whether or not you want a State Convention, restricted to the consideration of our national affairs, and also, at the same time, to vote for delegates to said Convention, in case a majority of the whole State shall call it. The act provides that the action of the Convention shall have no validity until ratified by a vote of the people. I voted against this act, because neither the Constitution of the United States, nor of this State, contemplates any such Convention—and because I can see no way by which it can do any good, and I fear it may do much mischief. Such a Convention is a modern invention of South Carolina to bring about a sort of legalized revolution. It has been adopted in most of the Southern States. All its original advocates were disunionists. Wherever such a Convention has assembled, it has asserted the power to sever the State from the Union and declare it an independent government. Under my oath to *support* the Constitution of the United States, I could not vote to call a convention to *overthrow* that instrument. I thought it improper for the General Assembly to ask you whether you want an unconstitutional Convention. What can it do? It can do nothing only as a revolutionary body. Everybody looks for a remedy for our national troubles to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States prescribes two modes of amendment. I give you the words:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Our wise fathers did not intend that the great fundamental law—the Constitution—should be lightly altered. If bare majorities of the popular vote could have altered it, a *written* Constitution would have been idle.

You will see there are two constitutional modes of amendment—Congress has been endeavoring to agree on amendments—there is little prospect that two thirds of both Houses can agree on anything. The members were all elected as partizans. Many of them have indulged in crimination and recrimination, in mutual abuse of each other—till they are not in the temper to act as patriots and statesmen. They have become excited—excited men rarely act prudently and wisely. The other mode of amendment has not been tried. Shall we not try all constitutional modes of amendment before we resort to strange and unconstitutional modes? That other mode seems peculiarly adapted to our present condition. Let a National Convention be called. Surely two thirds of the States will join in such call. If called, it is to be hoped that wise and discreet men, not men lately engaged in party strife, will be called to fill it. Can any body doubt that such an assembly could compose the national commotions? I do not doubt it. The provision for such a Convention, in common with all their works, shows the forecast and wisdom of our fathers. In such an assembly, composed of calm and prudent men, all sections could be heard; could interchange views: each could make some concessions to the feelings and prejudices of others—the same sort of concessions we all have to make to each other in religion, morals, and everything else which makes civilized society. They would agree on a basis of settlement. In all the States excepting South Carolina, and perhaps a few other Southern States, the people still cherish love for the name of Washington, and for the Union. The doings of such a Convention would be likely to be heartily ratified in three-fourths of the States. At all events, let us not break up this great Union till we have fully tried *all constitutional modes of pacification.*

If the proposed State Convention does what its most ardent advocates desire it to do, it will do what all such Conventions which have assembled South of us have done—declare the State out of the Union, and an independent State. Every artifice will be employed to make you believe that a Convention is to be called to *save* the Union. Believe it not. It is true many members who are Union men voted for submitting it to a vote of the people whether they would have a Convention or not, throwing upon you, with little time to consider, a responsibility which, I think, they should have met themselves. A majority refused to pass an amendment, allowing you to endorse on your tickets whether you are for Union or disunion. It will be said the Convention can do no harm, since, whatever it may do will have no validity until ratified by you. The disunion leaders boldly maintain that the Legislature cannot restrict the Convention; that it may pass whatever ordinance it pleases, regardless of the restraints attempted to be imposed on it by the act of Assembly; and that it may or may not, at its pleasure, submit its action to the people for ratification. If war begins, it will probably be brought on during the sitting of the Convention. It is now the policy of the disunionists to postpone hostilities till President Buchanan goes out and President Lincoln comes in. They will probably court a fight as soon as Lincoln takes the reins. If war shall have actually commenced before the Convention closes its session, and an ordinance of secession be passed, it is to be feared that its action will not be referred to the people for ratification. Not one of the five States which have seceded, though acting under no emergency, has submitted its action to the people for ratification.

We have not yet exhausted constitutional remedies. We cannot have exhausted them before this Convention shall assemble. Believe not those who may tell you this Convention is called *to save* the Union. It is called to *destroy* it. If you desire to preserve the Union, vote "No Convention," and at the same time be careful for whom you vote as delegates.

When we shall have seen what the commissioners may effect, who are to meet in Washington on the 4th February, to look for a remedy for the national disturbances—when we shall have called for a National Convention and it shall be refused, or shall fail to accomplish a pacification, it will be time enough to resort to Revolution. I think that those only should vote for a Convention who regard disunion as the only remedy for the disease of the times.

I have felt it due to you to present this hasty explanation of my views on the momentous question on which you are called upon to vote with such extraordinary haste.

To go into a discussion of the grounds on which the disunionists claim that we ought to dissolve the Union, would require more time than I can properly withdraw from my legislative duties. I content myself with saying that I have carefully read nearly all the debates in Congress, and I see no sufficient reason for abandoning the counsels of the father of his country, and the government under which we have become the freest and most powerful nation of the earth, and launching, probably, through civil war, upon the dark sea of experiment.

JONATHAN WORTH.

January 31, 1861.

EXTRACTS FROM

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

In concluding his last speech to Congress, Washington said, "I cannot omit the occasion to repeat my fervent supplications to the Supreme Ruler of the universe and sovereign arbiter of nations, that His providential care may still be extended to the United States; that the virtue and happiness of the people may be preserved, and that the government, which they have instituted for the protection of their liberties may be perpetual."

He also published a farewell address to the people of the United States, which contains the most instructive, important and interesting advice, that was ever given to any nation. He was now about to withdraw his long and salutary guardianship from this young and vigorous country, his only offspring, and he left her the noblest legacy in his power, the priceless riches of his precepts and example.

"In looking forward," he says, "to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me, or still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me, and for the opportunities thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services useful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal.

"Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution which is the work of your hands may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that in fine, the happiness of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

"Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to such solicitude, urge me, on occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel.

"Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify the attachment.

"The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home and your peace abroad; of your prosperity, of that liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth, (*as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be constantly and actively, though often covertly and insidiously directed,*) it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it may in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

He then proceeds to caution his fellow-citizens against those geographical distinctions of *North, South, East,* and *West,* which, by fostering ideas of separate interests and character, are calculated to weaken the bonds of our union, and to create prejudices, if not antipathies, dangerous to its existence. He shows, by a simple reference to the great paramount interests of each of the different sections, that they are inseperably intertwined in one common bond; that they are mutually dependent on each other; and that they cannot be rent asunder without deeply wounding our prosperity at home, our character and influence abroad, laying the foundation for perpetual broils among ourselves, and creating a necessity for great standing armies, themselves the most fatal enemies to the liberties of mankind.

He earnestly recommends implicit obedience to the laws of the land, as one of the great duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of liberty. "The basis of our political system," he says, "is the right of the people to make and alter their constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government."

He denounces "all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities," as destructive to this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. He cautions his countrymen against the extreme excitements of party spirit; the factitious opposition andd pernicious excess to which they inevitably tend, until by degrees they gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

He warns those who are to administer the government after him, "to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, refraining, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, real despotism."

He inculcates, with the most earnest eloquence, a regard to religion and morality.

"Of all the dispositions and habits," he says, "which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensible supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it be simply added, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be attained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to a refined education, or minds of peculiar cast, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in the exclusion of religious principles."

Worth Thinking About.

An old officer of the French army, who 'saw the fall of the Empire in 1814,' and who 'wears the St. Helena medal,' has addressed a communication to the French organ in this country—the Courier des etas Unis—in which he predicts the following results from the dismemberment of the Union:

"The United States as they now stand are respected by all the nations of the earth; but if they were to divide themselves into two or three confederations, then would begin reclamations from all the Powers which might think themselves entitled to make them.

"As I saw the fall of the French empire in 1814 and 1815, and that each power regained often more than it had lost, I can tell you what would happen in America, if the United States should separate and find themselves reduced to civil war. In the first place France would retake Louisiana, according to ancient treaties; Spain would reclaim Florida; England would appropriate Oregon and several other States; Mexico, under English protection, would retake the territory of New Mexico, Texas and California; and England might perhaps keep California as an indemnity for the subsidies furnished to the Mexican government in this war against the former United States.

Now you will ask me how all those assumptions could take place, and by what right; that is very easy to explain. It is Louis Napoleon who would begin by a very simple and logical process of reasoning, for every one knows that Napoleon III aims at consolidating all that Napoleon I had in view, with regard to foreign policy. Now, Napoleon I, in 1803, ceded Louisiana to the United States for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, which the government of the United States engaged to pay to the American merchants whose goods and ships had been seized during the wars of the French republic, from 1792 to 1801. But as the United States have not paid the aforesaid fifteen millions, and as, for more than forty years we have seen brought before Congress, session after session, a French spoliation bill which has never been passed, therefore as soon as the Union shall be dissolved, those who claim this sum will address themselves to Louis Napoleon, and I have no doubt considering his character, that he will pay their demands and retake Louisiana. England who suspects some such thing, has already ordered several ships-of-war to the Gulf of Mexico. See how Providence, having such an instrument as Louis Napoleon to work with can bring every body back to harmony."

THE SECESSION QUESTION TO BE TESTED IN COURT.

The St. Louis Democrat has been furnished with an extract from an answer about to be filed in the Circuit Court of that county at the suit of a well-known New Orleans Bank against a prominent city banker of St. Louis, to recover a large sum.

The defendants state in their answer that the plaintiffs are an association of persons, citizens of the State of Louisiana, domiciled and doing business therein, and acknowledging allegiance thereto, and have abjured all allegiance to the United States of America: that said State of Louisiana has seceded from and revolted against the United States of America, and is at war with the same; that the plaintiffs, and all other persons who are citizens of said State and domiciled therein and acknowledging allegiance thereto, are alien enemies of the United States of America and of the State of Missouri, and have no right to maintain any suit in the Courts of the State of Missouri.

This defence, if persisted in to the last resort, would carry the question of the right of a State to secede to the Supreme Court of the United States for settlement. Its prosecution opens the door to a variety of legal questions.

One of the humanitarian movements of the times although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skilful Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people, are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than any of the old countries, where skilful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonimous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, DR. AYER, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity.—He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood the country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view,—which cure. Do we ever estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—*Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Indiana.*

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise.

PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 36-2m.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

Interesting Extract.

We make the following interesting extract from the speech of the Hon. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, delivered in the Senate of the United States Jan. 21, 1861:

"In my opinion secession is the worst possible remedy for the evils complained of by the Southern States, and coercion the maddest of all the remedies suggested for secession. The States ought to live in fraternal bonds; but if they will not shall one half put the other to the sword? Such a war would be one of extermination. Neither side could ever conquer; and if the Northern States could conquer, what would they do with the Southern States as provinces? The Senator from Virginia met that point the other day so completely that I need not discuss it. But God forbid that war should ever begin! I am against it. I am ready to implore them to remain in the Union, I am ready to fight for their constitutional rights to the last hour; but to shed a brother's blood in a fratricidal war, I shall be ready—never! never!

But still I have an abiding faith that the nation can be saved; not by mere hosannas to the Union, though I like them exceedingly. It will require works as well as faith. When Rome was in the full tide of her decline, it was the boast of the Romans that while the Collisseum stands, Rome will stand. The boast was vain; for "time's effacing finger" ever points to the fallacy of the expectation. The humbled pride and departed grandeur of the once mistress of the world are a fitting commentary upon worldly ambition. Still, the American boast, that while the Union stands, America will stand, is far more wise and rational. But means must be used. Then boasts may be indulged. The adoption of the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, by the vote of all parties in Congress, would at once give assurance of re-union and continued union, and would be the voice of peace and good will throughout the land. What a blessed message it would be to go trembling through the wires from State to State, from city to city, from town to town, from hill to valley and house to house, throughout this broad land; and how many hearts would impulsively thank God for his mercies! Our Government is too young to end now.—Comparatively speaking, in its infancy. It has only seen the years of a very old man; and some there are still alive who lived before independence. Can it be that its existence is to be so limited, so fleeting? a sky-rocket among the nations, to rise and shine for a brief period, and then sink to rise no more? I do not believe this. God has more in store for America than this. It required the Roman Empire about five hundred years to reach the climax of its greatness, and about an equal period to decline and fall. Babylon had existed sixteen centuries when the mysterious characters on the wall gave the affrighted king notice that the time of its downfall was at hand.—The Athenian Government existed more than twelve times the period which ours has been in existence. The English Government has seen over six centuries since the days of Magna Charta; the American Union has not seen one. Could it be now saved and constructed, as far as broken, might we not hope that its foundations were to be deeper and firmer than ever? that that ordeal through which it is now passing would root its foundations more effectively and completely in the affections of the people?

But Senators talk of war; and it disturbs no man's nerves that widely separated States and communities should do so. The men of the arctic regions of the United States away up in Maine and Vermont and Massachusetts, can shake their gory locks at those inhabiting a neck of land in the tropics of America, known as Florida, and the Floridians, in turn, may manifest a belligerent disign. Such a fight will be bloodless; but it will be far otherwise with the free and slave States, bordering on each other, should that be the line of division. They will be within striking distance, and to them this war will be no idle bravado. It will be a matter of life and death. Look at the position of our own glorious old State. No broad river, or high mountain, or deep chasm, or high wall, divides her from the slaveholding States. From the waters of the Ohio to those of the Delaware, her broad side lies nestling close up against the sides of her slaveholding sisters. First, on the west, comes Virginia, then Maryland, and then, full up in her generous bosom, rests her little sister Delaware, with the heads of both reclining on the banks of the river where, at the same moment, the rays of the morning sun may kiss the brow of both. For four hundred miles, from the Ohio to the Delaware, her south side reclines against the north side of slaveholding States; mountain to mountain, hill to hill, valley to valley, farm to farm, neighborhood to neighborhood, brother to brother, hand to hand, and heart to heart. The line has been, to fraternal citizens on either side, imaginary; they have passed from the North to the South, and from the South to the North, without even a thought that it marked the beginning of a people strangers to each other, much less aliens to each other, much less aliens and enemies. All along this line there has been marrying and giving in marriage. The sons of Virginia have married the daughters of Pennsylvania, and the sons of Pennsylvania have married the daughters of Virginia, and so it has been with Maryland and Delaware. That line is sanctified by all the ties that can endear men to each other—political and commercial ties; ties of interest and custom; ties of consanguinity and affection.

Great God! Are all these to be severed?—Is this line to mark the boundaries of enemies? Impossible! Humanity and justice forbid it. Pennsylvania will never become the enemy of Virginia. Pennsylvania will never draw the sword on Virginia; and she is no less affectionate to her other sisters. In good faith she has performed her part in peace and in war. For many long years she has endeavored to stay the tide of disaffection and alenation between the two sections. She has been truly the keystone of the Federal arch, and the bulwark of the rights of her sisters. Like some mighty peninsula between to heaving seas, she has resisted and rolled back the waves of discord and strife; but alas! the waves have risen higher and higher, and she is quite submerged, until her counsels of peace are powerless.

For myself, I have but a few days longer to serve here when I shall return to share her fate. She is my mother, and I love her with filial affection. She has made me what little I am; and though at times she has cherished and caressed, and then frowned—whether smiling or frowning—I love her still. Frowning though last she has been just and generous; and come what may—peace or war, weal or woe—her cause will be my cause. I say to her in this presence, in the touching language of ineffable love; "Whither thou goest I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be me my people; and thy God my God."

The Latest News.

A despatch from Washington dated February 10th, says the Committee of one from each State represented in the Peace Congress would probably report a plan of adjustment on Tuesday. Various plans are before them. From what has privately transpired, the border State's resolutions meet with much favor. The general impression is that the Conference will probably adopt some measures, including the division of the territories by the line of 36 30; north of it, slavery is to be prohibited, and south of it, neither Congressional or Territorial interference with the subject of slavery, which will be left to the determination of the people themselves. The acquisition of future territory not to be so easily consummated as heretofore.

A despatch from Richmond, Va, says that members of the Legislature who have just returned from Washington are in high spirits at the prospect of a peaceful and satisfactory solution of our difficulties. One of them states that Judge Brockenbrough and Ex President Tyler, both secessionists heretofore, now say they see land ahead. Perhaps the late crushing Union vote in Virginia opened their eyes.

The seizure by Gov. Brown, of Ga., of five vessels in the port of Savanah, has had its effect. The muskets seized by the police of N. Y. have been unconditionally restored, and Governor Brown, as soon as he was informed thereof, released the N. Y. vessels.—*Register.*

MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 11.

Jeff. Davis was on Saturday elected Provisional President and A H. Stephens vice President, unanimously. The Provisional Government is to last one year, or until the adoption of a permanent Constitution. The provisional Constitution forbids the slave trade, enacts a fugitive slave law, provides for a tariff, desires a fair and equitable division of the federal liabilities. The rest is the same as the Constitution of the United States.

[From the Petersburg Daily Express.]

IMMINENT DANGER OF AN ATTACK ON FORT SUMPTER!

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—We learn from a gentleman just from Charleston that the cotton battery has reached a height of eighteen feet above the walls of Fort Sumpter. It is intended to be floated right up to the fort and fire will be opened from it upon the federal troops. One thousand men are now quartered in Fort Moultrie, and there are only 60 in Fort Sumpter. Besides these there are upwards of 2,000 soldiers in Charleston.

It is expected Fort Sumpter will be attacked the first of next week. The firing upon it will be simultaneously from six different places. The men were only waiting to get permission for an attack from Gov. Pickens, whose course in withholding his consent so long was making him very unpopular with the Charlestonians.—They expect to take Sumpter without much loss of life.

NORTH CAROLINA'S AMBASSADORS TO ALABAMA.

Never did a more ridiculous embassy land on a "foreign" shore than was presented in the persons of North Carolina's Envoys *Extraordinary* to the Congress of Seceders at Montgomery. Their treatment by the Congress was in keeping with the character of the mission. They were admitted to seats in open Convention, but not allowed to be present at its secret sessions.

TEXAS SECESSION ORDINANCE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Advices from Texas say that the Secession Ordinance of that State, it is believed, will be submitted to the vote of the people, and that a new Convention will be called to assemble on the 2d of March.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS CONFIRMED.

PENSACOLA, Feb. 2.—A truce has been concluded and the Mississippians will return home on Monday.

The Alabama troops will remain until relieved.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

This body met at Washington on Monday, the following States being represented, viz: North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, and Illinois. The members from Tennessee had not arrived on Tuesday, but were daily expected. Ex President Tyler, of Virginia, was chosen President. He delivered an eloquent and touching speech on taking the chair. The sessions of the Congress are held with closed doors, and the members are pledged not to divulge any of its acts; consequently, nothing can be ascertained as to the progress it has made towards an adjustment of our difficulties.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE AND GOOD MAN.

Col. Cadwallader Jones died at his residence, near Hillsboro', on Friday afternoon. His disease, we learn, was pneumonia.

DRIVING OUT POOR WHITE MEN!

The Mobile Mercury, of the 27th ult., a leading secession organ in Alabama, comes to us with a leading article headed "Vigilance Needed," and among other things, says:

"2d. Slaves are constantly associating with low white people, who are not slave owners. Such people are dangerous to a community, and should be made to leave our city."

This is the spirit of secession! All white people who do not own negroes, are "low white people"—they are dangerous to any community, and ought to be made to leave the cities and towns, and States where they are! This accords with Rhett's doctrine of allowing none to vote but those who own land or negroes.—*Louisburg Eagle.*

MARRIED.

In East Bend, on the 7th of Feb. 1861, by the Rev. W. L. Van Eaton, of Jonesville, Prof. JOHN J. MARLER, also of Jonesville, to Miss SALLY A. STIMSON of East Bend.

DIED

In Winston, on the 12th inst., CHARLES BEVEL, son of Alex. Bevel, in the 4th year of his age.

In this county, near Old Town, MARGARET DAWSON, consort of Newton C. Dawson, and daughter of George Fulp, Sen., aged 53 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

Salem, Jan. 1861.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Feb. 15.—Wheat 1 25@1 40. Corn 65@70. Flour 3 00@3 50. Bacon 06@12½. Eggs 8. Butter 20.

SALISBURY, Feb. 12.—Bacon 11@12. Corn 75@80. Flour 3 20@3 30. Wheat 1 20@1 40. Whiskey 50@1 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 11.—Flour 6 50@7 10.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—Bacon, Tobacco, and Wheat dull. Flour 6 50@8 00.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Flour 5 35@5 65. Wheat and corn lower,—corn 63@65.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat, red, 1 25@1 30; white, 1 35@1 60. Corn 57@61.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Flour drooping,—sup. $5. Wheat dull,—red 1 25@1 27; white 1 30@1 40. Corn 55@56

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 36, I. O. O. F. is hereby called on Friday evening February 15th, at 7 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.

Feb. 15th, 1861.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately, or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Feb. 15th, 1861. 43-tf.

Copartnership Notice.

E. BELO has this day admitted his son ALFRED, as partner in the mercantile business.

With many thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, the new firm assure their friends and the public that nothing on their part shall be left undone, in order to merit a continuance of the same.

"Quick Sales and Short Profits,"

shall continue the ruling policy, and standing order of the day.

E. BELO & SON.

Salem, N C., Feb. 1st, 1861.

☞ All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to pay up within the present month.—In all cases where further indulgence is expected, notes with good security must be laid in, otherwise the claims will be found in officers hands.

The present deranged state of public affairs and consequent total loss of confidence, makes this course imperative.

E BELO.

Salem, N. C. Feb. 1st., 1861. 41-3t

SALE OF

Valuable Lands

AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, Agent of the heirs of Philip Snider, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on

Friday, the 1st of March, 1861,

all the lands of which Philip Snider died seized and possessed; the same lying in Forsyth County, on the South Fork of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Teague, Jacob Charles and others.

Said lands will be sold in two tracts, to wit: one tract, including the Dwelling House and other improvements, containing **115¼ Acres, more or less,** embracing some valuable Low Ground and Meadow; an excellent Orchard of choice Apple and Peach Trees. The improvements consist of two Dwelling Houses, Barn, Stables, Blacksmith and Wood Shops, and all necessary Outhouses.

The other tract contains 63 ACRES, more or less, including some excellent Meadow ground. Said Lands are valuable and desirable.

A credit of nine months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

Also at the same time and place, as Administrator of said dec'd., I will sell a ONE HORSE WAGON, a CROSS CUT SAW, a quantity of IRON, some *Tables, Benches, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.*

A credit of six months will be given on the above personal property, and bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

WILLIAM SNIDER,
Agent and Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1861. 41-4t

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by DR. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Legislative Directory.

INTERESTING WORK.

JUST PUBLISHED A CORRECT DIRECTory of the Legislature of North Carolina giving the name, birthplace, age, residence, occupation, politics, and boarding house of each member of the present Legislature. It has also the interior of the Senate Chamber and House of Commons, designating the seat occupied by each member. It is also accompanied with two tables: one showing the popular vote for President of all the States from 1824 up to 1860, and the other showing the vote of North Carolina, by counties, from 1840 to 1860. It also contains the names, ages, birth-places, &c., of the Clerks and Door-keepers; a list of all the State officers, public works, &c., &c.

The whole is published in a volume of fifty pages, and will be sent to any portion of the state, postpaid, on the receipt of fifty cents.

Address, JOHN NICHOLS, Publisher.

Raleigh, N. C. Dec. 12, 1860.

☞ Editors copying this advertisement, and calling editorial attention, and sending us a marked copy of their paper, will receive a copy free of charge.

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

North Carolina, } IN EQUITY.
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1860.

R. D. Golding against William Hartman. Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Hartman is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "People's Press" a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday of March, 1861, and then and there to replevy and plead to the plaintiff's said suit, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, A. J. STAFFORD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Winston, the first Monday of December, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

January 11, 1861. $5 38-6w.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap. Letter. Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

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May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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Salem, Nov. 29, 1860. 32-3m

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POETRY.

Written for the Press.

LIFE.

Tell ask me what it is to live,
And why this life should be so sad,
Why myriads of myriads should grieve,
While so few hearts are ever glad?

True 'tis said that life is not an empty dream,
Nor ended by the dismal tomb,—
But to live aright should be our aim,
And ever to let our thoughts heav'nward loom.

'Tis life to live that we may prove,
A blessing to all mankind,
To act alone through faith and love,
With hearts to good inclined.

If we should live for self alone,
We need look for no true friends;
For then the heart to grief is prone,
And the whole mind to sorrow tends.

Then let us strive to "live and love,"
While across life's boisterous sea we pass,
With thoughts upon a life above,
Where bliss shall forever last.

THADDEUS.

Near Bethania N. C., Feb. 1861.

HUMOROUS.

A country schoolmaster one day announced to his pupils that the examination would soon take place.

"If you are examined in geography," said he, "you will surely be asked of what shape the world is; and if you should not remember, just look at me, and I will show you my snuff box to remind you it is round."

Unfortunately the schoolmaster had two snuff boxes—a round one which he carried on Sunday, and a square one, that he carried during the week.

The fatal day having arrived, the class in geography was duly called out, and the question asked:

"What is the shape of the earth?"

The first boy, appalled by the appearance of the examining committee, felt embarrassed, and glanced at the master, who at once pointed to his snuff-box.

"Sir," boldly answered the boy, "it is round on Sunday, *and square the rest of the week.*"

Whoever undertakes to put a joke on the razor-strop man is sure to get floored in the long run. Recently, while selling his strops at Plymouth, and expaciating the while on the evils of rum drinking, a tipsy fellow cried out:

"If drinking rum made me lie as fast as you do selling your strops, I'd quit it to-day."

"Very good," replied the strop seller; "the only difference between your lying and mine is this: my strops enable me to lie in a good warm bed, while rum makes you lie in the gutter.

In olden times there were "five foolish virgins." We are afraid that there are fully as many as that number at this present day.—Some of them were born foolish; some were made foolish by the example of their weak-minded mothers; and some of them have made themselves foolish.

A gentleman lately resident in Sunderland, England, at one time a strong advocate of teetotalism, now a porter-bottle manufacturer in a seaport not far off, was recently asked by an acquaintance how he would reconcile his former profession with his present practice.

"Oh," was the reply, "when I started bottle making, to be consistent, I also began to drink wine."

An attorney brought an immense bill to a lady for some business he had done for her.—The lady to whom he had once paid his addresses, murmered at the charge.

"Madam," replied the limb of the law, "I wanted to convince you that my profession is lucrative, and that I should not have been a bad match."

A sailor, just at the close of a dark night, was sent aloft to see if he could see a light.—After a short time he was hailed from deck with:

"Mast head, ahoy!"

"Ay, ay, sir," was the answer.

"Do you see a light?"

"Yes sir!"

"What light?"

"Daylight, sir!"

The lookout was ordered down with a run.

Gentlemen; "Is Mrs. N. in?"

Servant; "No, sir, she's not at home."

Gentleman; "Well, I'm sorry, I owe her some money and have come to pay it."

Voice from over the balustrades; "Oh! I am in! To be sure I am! Why, Sally, didn't you know that? Ask the gentleman in!

An advocate having lately gained a suit for a poor young lady, who was very ugly, she remarked:

"I have nothing to pay you with sir but my heart."

"Hand it over to the clerk, if you please, I wish no fee for myself," he replied.

An Irish housemaid, who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth brush.

"Well, Mary, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the the servant returned.

"Yes, ma,am, directly." was the laconic reply, he's sharpening his teeth."

"Mass Tom! Mass Tom! How'se I gwine to git down dis ladder?" "Come down the same way you went up, you blockhead, and don't bother me any more!" "Well ef I must I must den!" and down came the little darkey head-foremost.

The entrance to a woman's heart is through her eye or ear; but Napoleon said, the way to a man's heart was down his throat. Good housewives understand this and accordingly are more attentive to the quality of their husband's dinners than to the order of the flowers which adorn the table.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR sale at the Salem Drug Store. This is an invaluable remedy for those afflicted.

GARDEN SEEDS.

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O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

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J. Blackburn,	T. A. Jordan,
G. Burgess,	H. Jones,
Miss A. O. Bonchelle,	E. Lace,
J. V. Brown,	Lorenzo Lambertt,
J. Card,	L. Lynch,
Adam Clodfelter,	Miss Mary Lasiter,
Mrs. Sarah M. Cook,	" Grizzy Lasiter,
Miss Virginia Clark,	James Martin,
Chas. Clinard,	V. Miller,
P. Dobenhamer,	J. Moore,
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E. Dixon,	S. Manning,
M. Doyle,	Messrs. J. Prather & Son,
Miss Sarah A. Davis,	William Penn,
" Alice M. Davis,	Mrs. Catharine Rick,
D. Fuller, 2	F. Reese,
Miss Rebecca Jane Fulp,	J. T. Rights,
" Julia Fulk,	A. A. Rominger,
Thomas Fedrel,	J. M. Snyder,
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H. Hoover,	L. W. Wright,
C. E. Jordan,	Andrew Yokly.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861.

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E. REICH.

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JOSEPH CLOUSE.

Dec. 10th, 1860. ny. 36-1m.

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Sept. 16, 1859.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

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